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THE STRUCTURE AND PROPERTIES OF POLYMERIC MATERIALS(U)  
STANFORD UNIV CA DEPT OF CHEMISTRY P J FLORY 29 MAR 82  
AFOSR-TR-82-0302 AFOSR-77-3293

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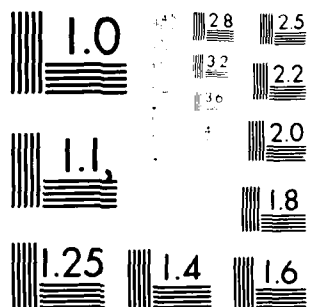


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FINAL SCIENTIFIC REPORT  
to the  
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THE STRUCTURE AND PROPERTIES OF POLYMERIC MATERIALS  
AFOSR 77-3293

FOR THE PERIOD  
1 FEBRUARY 1977 to 30 SEPTEMBER 1981

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Report submitted March 26, 1982

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# SUMMARY OF RESEARCH PROGRESS

Research on the theory of liquid crystalline systems has been continued with special emphasis on systems of semiflexible polymer chains. Experiments on low molecular analogs have been carried out with the primary object of assessing the effects of anisotropic intermolecular forces in effecting stabilization of an anisotropic phase. It has been demonstrated that anisotropy of the molecular polarizability, which can be evaluated by optical measurements of depolarized Rayleigh scattering (DRS), is directly responsible for the effect. The density of the fluid has been found to play an important role, not hitherto recognized. It must be taken into account in any quantitative treatment of liquid crystallinity in low molecular substances at high temperatures.

The theory of rubber elasticity of real polymeric networks has been refined and generalized. In its revised form the theory gives a good account of the relationship of stress to strain for all strains, including biaxial deformations, throughout experimentally accessible ranges. The principal parameter required, apart from the degree of interlinking that characterizes the network structure, appears to be related to the degree of interpenetration in the network. This parameter, too, may be subject to evaluation, also from molecular characteristics. Thus, the theory provides an essential link between molecular structure and properties.

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(Asterisks denote investigations supported by AFOSR)

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- \*3. "Theory of Elasticity of Polymer Networks. The Effect of Constraints on Junctions," P. J. Flory, J. Chem. Phys., 66, 5720 (1977); also Rubber Chem. and Tech., 52, No. 1, 110 (1977).
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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
AFOSR-TR-82-0302		AD-A113 763
4. TITLE (and Subtitle)		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED
The Structure and Properties of Polymeric Materials		Final
		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
7. AUTHOR(s)		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)
Paul J. Flory		AFOSR-77-3293
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT PROJECT TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
Stanford University Department of Chemistry Stanford, CA 94305		61102F 2303/A3
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS		12. REPORT DATE
Air Force Office of Scientific Research/NC Bolling AFB, DC 20332		26 March 1982
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES
		6
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		15. SECURITY CLASS (of this report)
		Unclassified
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)		
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17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)		
Liquid Crystalline System                      Network Semiflexible Chains                              Rigid Chain Anisotropic Phases Low Molecular Weight Rubber Elasticity		
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Research on the theory of liquid crystalline systems has been continued with special emphasis on systems of semiflexible polymer chains. Experiments on low molecular analogs have been carried out with the primary object of assessing the effects of anisotropic intermolecular forces in effecting stabilization of an anisotropic phase. It has been demonstrated that anisotropy of the molecular polarizability, which can be evaluated by optical measurements of depolarized Rayleigh scattering (DRS), is directly responsible for the effect. The density of the fluid has been found to play an important role, not hitherto recognized. It must be taken into account in any quantitative treatment of liquid crystallinity in low molecular substances at high temperatures.

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